

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

(Written for the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.)
Life in the Hawaiian Islands.—No. 7.
A TRIP TO MAUNA LOA.
(Continued.)

Imagine two or three hundred acres covered a foot deep with broken glass, arranged in every possible position, and you may get some notion of what our condition was—rather or not. We made but small progress, and the temperature of the air had fallen to 61°, when, at five P. M., we came upon a mountain summit, provided by Nature for houseless travelers, and slept a while. This was a large cavity, left in an arch-shaped way by the flowing lava years ago, and with its high roof, dry floor, and utter shelter from the night winds proved a glorious place of rest after our toilsome day's journey. A good fire soon shed its cheerful rays over the interior of this house of lava, and a smoking hot supper, consisting of roast potatoes and butter, and the fragrant Kona coffee, was soon served up, while a cold turkey from our pack flanked the board, or rather cook, which answered for a table. After supper, which to our appetites proved most delicious fare, a large quantity of wood was gathered to keep the fire going all night and dry our clothes for a comfortable start in the morning. We were tired with our day's walk, we soon gladly retired under our blankets, our beds being formed of some dry grass, which we pulled in the neighborhood of the cave, and with but little warning, the sleepy god soon had us fast locked in his embraces.

These caves are a peculiar feature of all volcanic countries, and of none more so than these islands. They are formed by a flow of stream of lava, the outer crust of which becoming cool, forms the arch of the cave, while the inner lava continues to run until the eruption ceases and the stream congeals, and thus the cave is formed. The one in which we slept was about twenty feet wide in the widest part, some twenty-two feet high and thirty feet in length, having an opening or mouth about eighteen feet across. At the farther end of the cave was a large hole, and apparently very deep, supposed to lead to a continuation of caves below, through which the lava flowed into the sea, and through the thermometer stood at 58° in the cave—estimated elevation above the sea 3,500 feet. At six o'clock, after a cup of coffee, we made an early start. Our way during most of the morning was over clinkers like those of the preceding day, until we came out into an open space covered with grass and scattering shrubbery. Here the natives rested a little and then again moved slowly forward. Geese were again heard and one more was added to our stock of fresh provisions. At about ten o'clock we came to cave No. 2, where we found abundance of cool, fresh water. Here the thermometer stood at 63° in the open air, 4,500 feet elevation. Partly covered the cave was a native grass-thatched hut, built by those who in former years used to frequent these mountains for wild cat, deer and goats. These hunters, which were formerly abundant, have entirely disappeared, either having been exterminated by the hunters or driven to other parts. We found some nice, dry mats hanging on poles overhead, with which we formed luxurious couches, on which to rest and stretch our already weary limbs until the arrival of our native baggage carriers. The cooking utensils having arrived, two fat geese were in a twinkling stewed in the pot and the coffee kettle sent forth its aromatic steam. Breakfast—rather dinner—being announced, we gathered round the delicious mess, and our appetites sharpened by our morning exercise and the mountain air, the food disappeared in a manner which would have been positively marvelous to metropolitan eyes.

Our own appetites satisfied, the natives came in for the finale, and for a few minutes there was a great cracking of bones and sucking of fingers, their motto seeming to be emphatically the more haste the more speed. Dinner over, we left this cave at 1 P. M., and resumed our upward march, the thermometer indicating 61° outside the cave. Previous to starting, four calabashes were filled with water to take with us, not expecting again to meet with water until our return. The sun shone brightly and the atmosphere being clear of clouds, we had a good view of the dome of Mauna Loa, the top of which was to be our goal, and over whose layers of glowing lava we had yet to cross before we could climb the craggy summit and peep into the black lake beyond. Pressing on to our task, the path lay over an uneven country, with but a scanty growth of trees and shrubbery. We saw many "silver plants" and other vegetation which were killed by the drought which for the previous seven months had prevailed all over these islands. One year since, during a visit to the crater of Haleakala on Maui, I saw a great many of these plants fresh and healthy, their velvet leaves and silver stalks pointing heavenward to catch the morning dews. Shortly after we started the drizzling rain or "Booth Mist" again set in, and continued its disagreeable attentions all the afternoon, during a good part of the day. We were now at 5 P. M., at cave No. 3, where we concluded to remain for the night, as a little farther on we should be beyond the range of the woods, and then we would have no facilities for procuring that great desideratum—a cup of hot coffee. Having supped with, if anything, an increased appetite upon that of the last meal, and built a roaring fire to keep out the night air, we "bunked in," with all our clothes on, intending to make an early start.

August 14th. This morning we found the thermometer 48°, about 7,000 feet elevation. After fortifying the inner man with a breakfast of goose and roast potatoes and the inexpressible lot of coffee, we were early on our way, the route being now directly up the mountain side. In the far distance we could see some parts of the bench beyond Kailua. Our walking now grew better every mile we gained upward until it became quite smooth, the rock being of that description known by the Hawaiians as *pahoehoe*. A little way from this cave we observed frost for the first time in the hollows. The atmosphere was clear, and quite quiet, the thermometer standing at 68° in one of our jacket pockets. As we rose higher up, the horizon was visible far above the summit of Haleakala, some thirty miles distant, and the top of Haleakala on East Maui, appeared as a level plain with a grand stand-point. Looking down the mountain we could just discern an open space, apparently very diminutive, which our guide said was the broad opening clear of wood, where he had killed our first geese. Farther on, and vegetation had disappeared, with the exception, here and there, of a tuft of grass, or a small whortleberry bush hiding itself behind a projection of lava. Crossing a bed of clinkers we came to the smooth rock again. Here we left our fowling pieces as needless incumbrances and pushed along, passing two miniature craters, from which proceeded streams of what had once been liquid lava. At 2 P. M., we arrived at a pile of stones thrown up by the natives in ancient times, possibly for a landmark. Here the air became quite purified, the thermometer standing at 55°, and one of our natives began to bleed at the lungs, which caused him to lag behind, and we all experienced a feeling of oppression in breathing. Far below us the fog was quite dense, and was constantly rolling its masses up towards us, when, meeting the wind from the top of the mountain it would whirl to the right and left, still striving to get upward, like an army storming a fortress. At last the smothering party—the fog—the victory, and came sweeping by us, with its cold chilling influence, its density almost amounting to a wall, and slowly the sun shone out brightly and warmly, when the thermometer would rise a few degrees, to 72° or 73°, falling again in five minutes to 64°. Clouds of steam, which had once been occupied by a similar party of explorers as ourselves, we saw again, our heads aching, to rest for a few moments. Proceeding onwards for a short distance we again had to wait for our native attendants, upon whom the rarified air of this elevated spot seemed to act severely, one of them bleeding considerably at the mouth and horizon, a sound was prevented which described

noise, while our guide was bent double with an attack of cholera. A few moments of the *lani* and he recovered. All were affected with a severe pain in the head caused by a rush of blood. At 4 P. M., the fog had left this region and covered us with a cloak all the plain below, and as the sun approached the horizon, and in point of beauty and magnificence exceeded anything we had ever before witnessed. What a subject for a painter! It was worth all our trials and fatigues—that sunset on Mauna Loa. One of our party somewhat marred the romance of the moment by exclaiming rapturously: "Oh, for a few minutes, but I might copy this truly rich scene!" Some old Sol monk beneath the western wave, leaving behind him a glorious halo of golden rays, forming another beautiful sight.

But the night wind already began to warn us of the necessity of procuring a shelter. Fortunately caves were found without trouble, and settling our natives into one, we retired to another, and, taking a single cracker for supper, we buried ourselves under our blankets. Our natives would eat nothing, declaring themselves *ole pololi*. In spite of all our endeavors, the searching wind, which howled and roared around the mountain side, stole under our coverings and interrupted our slumbers with its chilling influences.

August 15th. This was our fourth day, and peeping out from under our blankets we found the thermometer before sunrise was at 58° in the cave. To meet the chilly mountain air, we covered our heads in the vain endeavor to get another nap, when the approaching light of the god of day warned us that we must be out, or we should miss the sight of a sunrise from Mauna Loa. The view was grand indeed, almost exceeding the sunset of the previous night. Taking a draught of pure, cold water (it made our teeth ache) from a calabash, the effects of which were quite exhilarating, we started off with our guns, for the summer of 1870, the thermometer stood at 58° in the cave—estimated elevation above the sea 3,500 feet. At six o'clock, after a cup of coffee, we made an early start. Our way during most of the morning was over clinkers like those of the preceding day, until we came out into an open space covered with grass and scattering shrubbery. Here the natives rested a little and then again moved slowly forward. Geese were again heard and one more was added to our stock of fresh provisions. At about ten o'clock we came to cave No. 2, where we found abundance of cool, fresh water. Here the thermometer stood at 63° in the open air, 4,500 feet elevation. Partly covered the cave was a native grass-thatched hut, built by those who in former years used to frequent these mountains for wild cat, deer and goats. These hunters, which were formerly abundant, have entirely disappeared, either having been exterminated by the hunters or driven to other parts. We found some nice, dry mats hanging on poles overhead, with which we formed luxurious couches, on which to rest and stretch our already weary limbs until the arrival of our native baggage carriers. The cooking utensils having arrived, two fat geese were in a twinkling stewed in the pot and the coffee kettle sent forth its aromatic steam. Breakfast—rather dinner—being announced, we gathered round the delicious mess, and our appetites sharpened by our morning exercise and the mountain air, the food disappeared in a manner which would have been positively marvelous to metropolitan eyes.

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To Whalemans.
GILMAN & CO.,
LAHAINA, MAUI.
ARE NOW RECEIVING, PER LATE ARRIVAL, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
PROVISIONS,
SHIP CHANDLERY,
NAVAL STORES,
GROCERIES,
Which they offer for sale at lowest prices.
New Navy Brand,
Eastern Floor,
American Navy Brand,
Hawaiian Beer,
Of different brands, warranted.
No. 1 brown sugar, No. 2 green sugar,
No. 1 molasses, Black tea, Green tea,
Preserved peaches, Preserved vegetables,
Kona coffee and Hilo coffee,
Lobsters,
Cakes, crackers, oysters, corn, peas, etc., etc.
BEANS: BEANS!
Fresh Island-grown beans, large flat, "California" beans,
Small white "butter" beans, long speckled "California" beans,
Heavy leather boots, do brogans, fine boots, lined brogans,
Half boots, fine brogans, buckskins, etc., etc.
PAINTS, OIL, &C.
Pure white lead, No. 1, do black paint, green do,
Prussian blue, chrome yellow, verdigris, linseed oil,
Bright vermilion, black do, copal do, spirits turpentine,
Coal tar, lamp black, paint brushes, maul tool brushes,
Stockholm tar.
DICK.
Assorted notions cotton duck, heavy Haven's duck,
Light Haven's duck.
An assortment of fine clothing, pants, shirts, cravats,
under shirts, handkerchiefs, etc.
WHALING CRAFT.
Lances, harpoons, iron, one-tined iron,
Bamboo lances, whaling guns.
A constant supply of new whaling boats, new sweet potatoes,
onions, pumpkins, always on hand in shipping season, and supplied
to the vessels.
To Whalemans and Persons Interested in
Whaleships in the Pacific Ocean.
OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, July 20, 1887.
The Panama Rail-Road Company has the honor to inform you of the
advantages offered by the Railroad
across the Isthmus of Panama, and for sending out
oil from the Pacific to the United States, and for sending out
oil from the United States to the Pacific.
The Railroad has been in regular and successful operation for
more than two years, and has received the highest praise from
every description of merchant, including Oil, Provision, &c., &c.
The attention of the several Captains of
whaleships has recently been directed to the subject of shipping
their oil from Panama to New York during the present season,
and the Panama Rail-Road Company has been very anxious to
afford every facility which may be required for the accomplishment
of this important object. A *Pier*, 450 feet long,
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